

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 309

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE CADGERS; OR, THE  
SUSPECTED ONE.—BUT BOB.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—  
AN UNUSUAL MATCH.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANLON  
BROTHERS, &c.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
32d street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.WATERLY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway.—A GRAND  
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 8th ave.—  
MART WARREN.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF  
NEW YORK.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—  
THE WORLD AND SHE WOULD NOT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE  
MARIONETTES.WOOD'S MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES, Broadway, corner  
Third st.—Mature daily. Performance every evening.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—  
IL TROVATORE.MR. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
GEMMATE.—THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM,  
NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—STANLEY MINSTRELS.—NEGRO CURIOSITIES, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—NEGRO  
MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIC PERFORMANCES, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS.—HIGH TIMES IN BROOKLYN, &c.BOMBEVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th  
st.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW MUSEUM.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—  
GROSSER AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615  
BROADWAY.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, November 4, 1869.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to  
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour  
as possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions  
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are  
capable of printing twenty thousand copies an  
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than  
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to  
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine  
o'clock P. M.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 3.  
Napoleon assembled his Cabinet again at Compi-  
gne. A Paris journal states that Bismarck has  
lost much of his influence in German politics. Eng-  
land is said to be much concerned relative to the  
Dalmatian instruction. A London journal advises  
that the Pope surrender his temporal sovereignty  
and so "aspire to become universal pontiff." Queen  
Victoria reached Windsor Castle from Balmoral.  
Hungary is promised a new State party, advocating  
popular reforms.By mail we have additional and very interesting  
details of our cable telegrams to the 23d of October,  
Cuba.Admiral Poor and Consul General Plumb have ex-  
changed visits with Captain General de Rodas. The  
Captain left Havana last night on a tour of inspec-  
tion through the island.

## Miscellaneous.

A number of Jewish rabbis from the principal  
cities of the Union are in conference in Philadelphia  
on the subject of reform in the Jewish Church.  
They adopted resolutions abolishing the use of  
prayers in the Hebrew tongue, as unintelligible to  
the masses; disclaiming the doctrine of bodily re-  
surrection or the removal of the Jewish state by a  
segregation from all other nations, and declaring  
the Aaronic priesthood, and the Mosaic sacrificial  
worship to have been merely preparatory steps to  
Israel's national priesthood and therefore things of  
the past, to be mentioned in prayer only in their  
educational capacity and not to be practiced.Judge Johnson, of the New York Supreme Court,  
yesterday filed his decision in the case of the Albany  
and Saratoga Railroad Company. It requires  
and the interest due on coupon bonds and bonds  
the receiver to pay the current expenses of the road  
loaned the company, and authorizes him to receive  
all balances due the company. He is forbidden to  
borrow money for the company without judicial  
authority.During the month of October the deposits in the  
Branch Mint at San Francisco were \$9,000,000 of  
gold and \$7,000,000 of silver. Japan furnished  
25,000,000 of the silver for coinage.The ship Golconda, belonging to the American  
Colonization Society, sailed yesterday from Balti-  
more for Liberia. She will stop at Savannah to take  
aboard 400 colored emigrants for Africa.A committee appointed by the Louisiana Com-  
mercial Convention waited upon the President yester-  
day. General Wallace addressed the President and  
expressed the satisfaction of the Convention at the  
course of the administration, and in his reply  
the President took occasion to say that he had no  
aspirations for a second term of office.The tariff issue and free traders have already com-  
menced interviewing the President in order to  
obtain his views on the tariff. The President, it is  
believed, will recommend to Congress that the pre-  
sent tariff and internal revenue laws be allowed to  
remain without material alteration for another year.The Washingtonians have become alarmed at the  
magnitude of the question of a removal of the national  
capital has assumed, and have prepared a docu-  
ment for presentation to the President urging him  
in his forthcoming message to discontinue the  
measure.The contract for forage for the Washington mili-  
tary district has been awarded to a Marylander,  
named Knoodle, who is said to be a protégé of the  
Postmaster General, at prices alleged to be much  
above the bids of several other responsible bidders.The suit to recover \$1,000,000 prize money for  
Farragut's gun at the capture of New Orleans will  
be vigorously contested by the government, which  
has instructed its attorney to make a determined  
defense both on the law and the facts.Full returns from the election in West Virginia  
have not been received, but the Senate will, prob-  
ably, stand, republicans, 35; democrats, 4. House, republi-  
cans, 81; democrats, 35. Of the Senate republi-  
cans, eight are liberals, and in the House the radical  
strength is still fifteen.One hundred and twenty men of the Cuban steamer  
Key West yesterday from Nassau,  
was seized by the English au-  
thorities, lumber, &c., hasnavigated Salt Lake from its southern extremity,  
arriving at Corcoran, on the Pacific Railroad, yester-  
day.Mrs. Dickey, who was shot by her husband in a fit  
of jealousy at Bombay Hook, N. J., on Tuesday, died  
yesterday. An inquest was held, at which the facts  
already reported were confirmed. Dickey, who has  
been captured, was committed to the county jail.

## The City.

The elevated Railroad Company have been delayed  
in their work recently by legal controversies and a  
lack of capital, but both difficulties have been sur-  
mounted and the work of extending the Greenwich  
street railroad to Thirtieth street is now being so  
diligently prosecuted that the company expect to  
have it finished that far by the end of next month.A case came before Judge Fishman yesterday in  
which Patrick O'Toole, a lad of eighteen, sued the  
managers of the House of Refuge for \$10,000 dam-  
ages on account of bad treatment in keeping him  
in a close room on insufficient food, in consequence  
of which he got the itch and became much debilit-  
ated. The managers contend that there is no cause  
for action, because children are sometimes abso-  
lutely committed to their charge, and they are no  
more liable to a suit than a judge or jury in a civil  
action. The Judge reserved his decision.Madame Anna Bishop, the cantatrice, has returned to  
this city after a four years' absence, in which she  
has made a tour almost round the world and en-  
countered adventures as romantic as those encountered  
by Robinson Crusoe.Colonel Clarke, formerly of the Thirtieth (Brook-  
lyn) regiment, was before Commissioner Osborn  
yesterday charged with engraving plates for man-  
ufacturing counterfeit currency. He was held in  
\$25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.We publish in another column the terms of con-  
solidation agreed upon by the directors of the New  
York Central and Hudson River Railroads.The Board of Police Commissioners at a meeting  
yesterday dismissed fourteen officers from the force.  
The North German Lloyd's steamship Rhein, Cap-  
tain Meyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day  
for Southampton and Bremen. The European mails  
will close at the Post Office at twelve M.The steamer Monitor Castle, Captain R. Adams,  
will sail from pier No. 4, North river at three P. M.  
to-day for Nassau, N. Y., and Havana.The steamship Magnolia, Captain M. R. Crowell,  
will leave pier No. 8, North river at three P. M. to-  
day for Charleston, S. C.  
The stock market yesterday was strong and active.  
Gold declined to 125 3/4.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Major J. W. Bowers, of Boston; Judge O. Clark, of  
Detroit; General Anderson, of the United States  
Coast Survey; Colonel C. H. Smith, of Harrisburg;  
Judge S. Baldwin, of Georgia; Judge J. P. Willis,  
of Newburg; G. J. Williams, and J. Pemberton,  
of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas, and John T.  
Shaaf, of San Francisco, are at the New York  
Hotel.General C. H. Crane, of the United States Army;  
Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and W. Hoffman, of  
Manitowish, are at the Brevoort House.Colonel Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany; James  
Duncan and Rev. James Sellar, of Scotland, are at  
the Clarendon Hotel.William G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Captain Benjamin C.  
Cornwell, of New Bedford; Dr. Jewett, of New  
Haven; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; Colonel Alpheus T.  
Palmer, of Maine, and William Saverly, of Massachu-  
setts, are at the Astor House.A. N. Ramsdell, of New London, is at the Glen-  
ham Hotel.Ex-Collector Henry A. Smythe, of New York; Cap-  
tain Dixon, of England; George B. McCortee, of  
Washington; N. A. Sullivan, and C. C. Bushnell,  
of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.General E. B. Warner, of the United States Army,  
and Alexander L. Tyler, of Pennsylvania, are at the  
Albemarle Hotel.A. Van Vechten, of Albany; Edward Mangin, of  
the United States Army, and H. H. McIntyre, of  
Washington, are at the Hoffman House.Dr. Stewart, of Clinton Springs; A. J. Root, of  
Cohoes; C. L. McAlpine, of Owego, and T. R. De-  
wolve, of Bristol, R. I., are at the Coleman House.

## Prominent Departures.

Governor Hoffman left yesterday morning for  
Albany.  
Judge S. Grant, for Philadelphia; Colonel Burden,  
for Albany; Major A. H. Sibler, for Detroit; Gen-  
eral W. B. Franklin, M. Curviller, and M. Ward, sailed  
yesterday in the steamer Scotia for Europe.Result of the Elections—The Political  
Horoscope.The elections which have just taken place in  
the State of New York and other States, as  
well as the previous elections within the last  
few months, show that the democratic party  
still holds a strong position in the country.  
They show, in fact, that, with all the blunders  
and short-sightedness of party managers, this  
old and once overwhelmingly powerful organi-  
zation continues to have great influence over  
the masses of people. The principles of the  
democracy, apart from the anti-war copper-  
headism of a faction and the objectionable  
party machinery, are in harmony with the  
sentiment of the country. The record of the  
elections, as published yesterday and to-day  
in the HERALD, indicates this to be so. It is  
unnecessary to recapitulate the details or to  
make any argument here; the figures speak  
for themselves. The falling off of the vote in  
these local elections and the usual party re-  
citations about corruption, "repeaters" or  
false voting, one side or the other, amount to  
nothing. The significant fact that the demo-  
cratic party is still strong and has a great hold  
upon the people stands out prominently in the  
result of the elections.Still the republican party remains in the  
ascendant. It has a large majority in both  
houses of Congress, a majority of the State  
Legislatures and the administration, with the  
most popular man in the country for Presi-  
dent. Indeed, General Grant has been the  
saviour of the republican party. It was the  
use of his great name that saved the party  
from defeat and dissolution, for it has no  
fundamental platform of principles to stand  
upon. The old anti-slavery and protectionist  
elements of Massachusetts have con-  
trolled the party, but the great West, from  
which it derives its real strength, does not and  
cannot, from the nature of things, cordially  
act in concert with the protectionist radicals  
of New England, except from political  
considerations of party expediency for a  
time. There can be no permanent union  
between the people adhering at present to the  
republican party in the agricultural West,  
whose interests favor a free trade policy, and  
the New England radicals, who are manufac-  
turers and in favor of protection. The Presi-  
dent is a Western man and in all his ideas and  
views affiliates with that section. He was  
chosen for his high office by the party, not  
because he was the representative of any  
principles of national policy, but because he  
was necessary to keep the republicans in  
power. The only platform they had to stand  
upon and the only one they dare venture to  
make was made up of the issues of the war.  
They resuscitated the dead past—the issues of  
the war—and had the sagacity to take Gen-  
eral Grant, the representative man of the war,  
as their candidate for the Presidency. Upon  
this alone, and not upon any principle of great  
national policy applicable to the present or the  
future condition of the country, they suc-  
ceeded. Nor has the party to-day any plat-form of statesmanlike policy with a view to the  
present or future. It reposes upon General  
Grant, and his strength lies upon his splendid  
military record and the issues of the war.But this state of things cannot last. The  
past cannot be evoked to serve political parties  
forever. The people become tired of that.  
There are great and living questions that must  
come prominently in the foreground, and it is  
upon these that parties must be organized and  
acted hereafter. General Grant may make a  
record during his administration, and probably  
will, that must make him the candidate of the  
republican party for 1872. He may, in the  
economical administration of the government,  
in closing up the Southern reconstruction  
question, in placing the finances of the  
country on a good foundation, and in  
settling the Cuban question so as to extend the  
area, grandeur and commerce of the republic,  
raise new issues for the next Presidential  
election. He may, in fact, make a platform  
for the republican party as well as for himself,  
and become the most formidable competitor  
for the Presidential race on that side in 1872.  
The republican party has nothing to stand  
upon but General Grant, and therefore we con-  
clude he must be the Presidential standard  
bearer for the next term.How is it with the democratic party? It is,  
as we have remarked, still strong. With pro-  
per management there is a fair prospect before  
it. But it is in a critical situation. With all  
its strength it is on the eve of dissolution un-  
less it abandons past issues and adapts itself  
to the spirit and exigencies of the times. The  
late war weakened it, and has kept it out of  
power because it opposed popular opinion in  
the prosecution of the war, and has not  
acquired in the unalterable revolution pro-  
duced by that event. It is much in the same  
position as the old federal party which  
opposed the war of 1812. The Hartford Con-  
vention and opposition to the war against  
Great Britain broke the federal party to pieces.  
After the second election of Monroe, in 1820,  
it ceased to exist. The consequence was that,  
there being no regular organized parties in the  
Presidential election of 1824, it was a scrub  
race and resulted in the choice of Adams by  
the House of Representatives. In 1828 Jack-  
son was elected, and then were formed the  
democratic party and the national republican  
party which was afterwards known as the  
whig party. With varying fortunes, but  
mostly in power at the White House, the  
democrats ruled the country till the slavery  
issue made Mr. Lincoln President in 1860 and  
brought on the war. Since that time they have  
neither had the administration nor any con-  
siderable party in Congress. They had some  
chance in the Presidential race of 1868, but  
they lost their opportunity by adhering to  
their old dogmas and not frankly accepting  
the issues of the war. They have one more  
chance left in 1872. If they fail then the party  
will follow inevitably the fate of the old  
federal party, and cease to exist. They must  
have a candidate capable of competing with  
General Grant both in his war record and  
upon the living issues of the day. We did  
think Chief Justice Chase was the man,  
and had he been nominated in 1868,  
instead of that old fossil, Seymour,  
he might possibly have been elected.  
But his day is past. He is worn out. The  
only one to nominate as a competitor with  
General Grant, who has a chance of success,  
appears to be General Thomas. His  
war record is scarcely less distinguished  
than that of General Grant. He won the  
first really great and important battle as  
well as the one most decisive of the war. He  
is a man of splendid acquisitions, solid and  
large brain, a high-toned gentleman of ir-  
reproachable character, and a Virginian who  
could probably carry the whole South, negroes  
and all, in a Presidential contest. Such a  
ticket as Thomas and Hancock for the demo-  
cratic party, with a platform based on the  
living issues of the day, would be hard to beat  
even with General Grant as the opposing can-  
didate. What do the democrats say? Will  
they abandon their old party hacks and  
dogmas and take up such a man as General  
Thomas for 1872? Or will they cling to their  
folly and idols and suffer the fate of the old  
federal party? They may learn wisdom, but  
looking to their history for the last eight or ten  
years we have little hope for their future.The Proposed Canadian Pacific Railway—  
A Hint to the Company.The Canadians have promulgated their  
scheme for a Pacific railway from Ottawa to  
Vancouver's Island. The length of the line  
will be some twenty-five hundred miles and  
the capital is fixed at one hundred millions of  
dollars. For the present our neighbors might  
save a thousand miles in the building of this  
road by beginning at the west end of Lake  
Superior and running thence a connecting  
road with Lake Winnipeg, and thence by  
adopting steamboats to the head of navigation  
on the Saskatchewan. Under this plan the  
short connecting line suggested would bring  
the great, fertile and beautiful basin of the  
Saskatchewan within easy reach of immigrants  
from the British Islands and within some  
eight hundred miles or less of the Pacific  
coast. At the same time, with an attractive  
immigration policy on the part of the home  
government, all the cities of Great Britain  
might be profitably emptied of their surplus  
drones and paupers in the settlement of that  
beautiful Saskatchewan basin and in the  
building of this Pacific road. In this matter  
her Majesty's government has been remark-  
ably short-sighted; for millions of its subjects  
are starving in England, while she has lands  
enough between the city of Ottawa and the  
Rocky Mountains for the comfort-  
able subsistence of a population  
greater than that of the United King-  
dom. If the parties directly concerned  
in this Canadian railway can appreciate the  
value of this hint they will submit it to the  
consideration of Mr. Gladstone and John  
Bright; for with the hint reduced to practice,  
as we have found in our Pacific road, a way  
traffic may be established in the building of  
this Canadian line which will more and more  
aid in its construction as the work goes on,  
and make it a great financial success from the  
day of its completion.We, on this side of the frontier, want to see  
this Canadian road pushed through, because,  
among other reasons, we know that from the  
new centres of population which it will  
establish we shall derive a good share of the  
advantages, and because we foresee that in  
the future the road, with all its tributary  
settlements, will be absorbed under the flag of  
the Union. Meantime the enterprise might be  
made a beautiful solution of the alarming  
question, How is England to provide for that  
great and still increasing mass of her home  
population, dependent upon the workhouse,  
beggary and crime?

## "Taffy Was a Welshman."

By patient and accurate inquiry man, "the  
servant and interpreter of nature," may get  
at the antecedents of even the gypsum giant.  
It seems that when this fellow was overtaken  
by the accident of petrification he had about  
him some money coined in Wales. There is  
no question about the authenticity of the coin,  
for it has on it the inevitable "ap." We need  
not inquire how the rogue came by this cash.  
All emigrants, the commissioners tell us, come  
with some coin, and Evan-af-Gypsum was  
like the rest. But what we should like to know  
is how he carried it. Money supposes  
pockets and pocketbooks. Where are these?  
Hitherto we have found no fault with this  
giant for having been petrified in a stark  
naked condition. He seemed to be such a  
very ancient chap that we thought he had  
come into the world and laid himself down in  
mineral water before man had acquired the  
prejudice of clothes. But when man began to  
buy and sell he had discovered his nakedness  
and took pains to cover it. Therefore we  
refuse to accept a giant with money and  
nothing to carry it in. Give us his wallet, if  
it's only a petrified sow's ear; or, if not that,  
at least his travelling money belt. In the  
absence of these we shall hold to the theory  
that the money was lost by the chaps who  
planted the giant. In fact, as the town in  
which he was found is called Cardiff, and as  
that neighborhood is extensively settled by  
Welsh, we don't know that we need a better  
theory just now.THE REGISTRY LAW.—The republicans are  
beginning to discover that the Registry law is  
a machine which is used by rogues at the polls,  
while it operates as an obstruction to honest  
voters. Perhaps the makers of the law may  
be able, with the help of the democrats, in the  
new Legislature to amend it or abolish it alto-  
gether. Something must be done for the pro-  
tection of honest voters, if nothing can be done  
to head off the rogues.THE NEW BRITISH POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH  
SYSTEM.—The first surveys for telegraph  
extensions under the Post Office Telegraph  
acts of 1868 and 1869 are now taking place in  
Ireland. "Our telegraph lines," says the  
Dublin Times, "are to be connected with the  
existing wires of the telegraph companies, and  
the whole is expected to be handed over to  
the Post Office authorities by the first of  
January." As much of the extension work as  
possible will be completed by that date, and the  
general plans of the different companies  
amalgamated so that this great system of Post  
Office telegraphs will, it is believed, eventually  
embrace in cheap and efficient telegraphic  
communication every money order office in  
the United Kingdom. We have frequently  
adverted to the prodigious advantages which  
must ultimately recommend and insure the  
adoption of a similar system in the United  
States.THE PROSPECT OF REFORM AT ALBANY.—  
Pretty much the same as last year. Money  
makes the mare go, and where there is money  
even reformers can be bought. The morals of  
men must be measured by the age in which  
they live—and this is the age of money, more  
than any other age since the flood. Men go  
to Albany, as they go to the gold diggings,  
to make money, and for something more than  
three dollars a day. We must take things as  
they come.Just So.—A Dutchman once upon a time  
was asked how much a fat pig weighed that he  
had just butchered. He answered, "It did  
not weigh as much as I expected, and I always  
knew it wouldn't," and he fought "mit  
Sigel."A CANADIAN RAILROAD DREAMER.—The  
president of the Grand Trunk Railway of Can-  
ada is out in Missouri trying to arrange with  
the Western lines to carry grain to the Atlantic  
seaboard. Very good. If his competition  
with our American lines prevents oppressivefreights, all the better. Let the grain go by  
the cheapest route. But we suspect that if  
this grain did not have to leave the United  
States and then re-enter it—thus crossing the  
frontier twice on its way to Portland—the  
labor of the president would be easier.Wild Beasts for Egypt—Comments from  
Kaiy.The Viceroy of Egypt has tendered a special  
and most peculiar mark of compliment to the  
King of Italy. His Highness a few days since  
placed his fine steamer Maas in complete order  
and despatched her to the Mediterranean, the  
commander having in charge to deliver several  
decorations of the Medjidie to distinguished  
persons at the court in Florence, and to pre-  
sent at the same time to Victor Emmanuel eight  
fine horses and several wild beasts. This  
appears at first sight to be a rather extraor-  
dinary blending of dignity, utility and danger;  
and that, too, in a manner likely to recall to  
mind many of the most remarkable and excit-  
ing events narrated in the most hoary histories  
of the East.The medals and ribbons we understand easily  
as tokens of a fraternal sovereignty. The  
horses can be explained on the ground that  
King Victor Emmanuel pays great attention to  
his stud, that he has an ample and excellently  
well regulated one, that he is a first rate  
horseman, and that the Egyptian steeds will be  
quite at home in his stables, as he already  
maintains an Arab groom, turbaned and on  
sails in his menage. We are puzzled, how-  
ever, about the wild beasts. Are they really  
still wild or only partially tamed, and if so are  
they intended merely for exhibition in the  
zoological garden at Florence, or for a more  
direct and really alarming purpose? Has the  
King appealed to the Viceroy in the matter of  
the rapidly approaching events of the Papal  
Council and the threatened bull of excom-  
munication against him and obtained the "wild  
beasts"—royal tigers and lions we presume—  
with the intent of slipping them suddenly on  
the Church and thus causing them to  
"break up" in a hurry and adjourn  
sine die? It may be so, as we live in an  
era when recourse is had daily to the most  
extraordinary agencies—"gold rings," "politi-  
cal rings," stone giants and speels from  
Wales—to effect certain purposes of gain,  
ambition or surprise. King Victor Emmanuel  
is well read in everything relating to Daniel  
and how pleasantly he fared with lions, and as  
his Majesty ranks in the "Index Expurga-  
torum" as a pretty prominent doubler in  
church matters it may be that he proposes to  
try if the faith of the prophet still lives in the  
Church as it did at that time, in the period of  
the wild beasts at Ephesus, or the moment of  
the martyr struggles of the early Christians  
in the Roman Coliseum.A most extraordinary revolution, both in  
public sentiment and matters of faith, is pro-  
gressing in the Old World. The mind of the  
millions is turning to the East. The Empress  
of France has had homage on foot from the  
Sultan of Turkey, visited the harem, attended  
mass and patronized Catholic schools in Con-  
stantinople. She is determined to pioneer the  
revolutionary current of travel and trade  
through the Suez Canal; the male crowned  
heads are journeying towards the land of the  
Pharaohs; mixed patriarchs are moving from  
the East towards Rome; princes are ambi-  
tious to sit amid the "bricks of Nineveh";  
the telegraph is colling the eastern peoples in  
one and resurrecting the great mind which has  
never really died in these old lands. So, per-  
haps, is the King of Italy about to return to a  
first principle and test the faith of the modern  
ecclesiastics as it was in the moments when  
holy Job failed not in hope, when Daniel felt  
no fear, and when their more immediate pre-  
decessors were assured that they "could walk  
on the waters" if they only possessed faith.  
King Victor Emmanuel is just the man to apply  
an original crucial test, and the "wild beasts"  
may, therefore, be very useful and in place  
near Florence. The Viceroy of Egypt is both  
thoughtful and courteous.Republican Sentiment in Spain—Our Special  
Correspondence.Our columns were enriched yesterday by  
the fullest and most exhaustive letters which  
have yet appeared, perhaps, in any jour-  
nal, either in the Old World or the New, re-  
garding the outbreak in Saragossa. Since the  
Abyssinian war, when the New YORK HERALD  
was a thousand miles ahead of all other jour-  
nals on either Continent, we have had no such  
letters as those which have given us a detailed  
account of the heroic and henceforth memora-  
ble struggle of the people of Saragossa. Not  
to dwell on the merits of the letters, we look  
upon the news they convey, and, indeed, upon  
all our latest news, as proof positive that there  
is a republican element widely diffused over  
Spain which cannot much longer be kept down.  
All the recent risings have been republican.  
In Barcelona, in Malaga, in Valencia, the  
voice that has been heard is the voice of the  
republic. The same voice would have been  
heard at Madrid, and as loudly, but for the  
centralized strength of the army. The risings  
have been put down all over the kingdom, but  
the spirit which created and gave them force  
remains; and notwithstanding the great  
strength of Prim the republican element,  
against which he has very unnecessarily com-  
mitted himself, must at no distant day burst  
forth with new and redoubled energy. The  
placing upon the throne of the Duke of Genoa  
will not pacify the republicans, while it may  
ruin the monarchy. Spain is not in the con-  
dition in which England was when she invited  
to the throne William of Orange, or in the con-  
dition of Belgium when she gave her crown to  
Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, or in the condition of  
Greece when she crowned Prince Otto or  
Prince George. With but one or two excep-  
tions—and the exceptions are becoming every  
year less and less possible—foreign princes  
have proved failures. We write strongly, but  
not too strongly, when we state that Spain has  
no crown to offer.REPEATERS.—Some twenty persons are in  
custody or under bail bonds charged with  
attempting to register and vote illegally. By  
keeping these cases in sight the press may  
secure an enforcement of the penalties, and  
such enforcement will have a salutary effect,  
perhaps, for the future.CONSOLATION FOR GREENEY.—It might have  
been worse. Never despair. Better luck,  
perhaps, next time.

## Our New Legislature.

The election of State and county officers in  
the struggle of Tuesday was a matter of com-  
parative indifference, because the results were  
pretty clearly understood. The voters who  
fought with Sigel and drank water with Greeley  
are nowhere. The democratic ticket held the  
field against all odds. In this city Tam-  
many was the great "I Am," and P. B.  
Sweeney was his prophet. Therefore Tam-  
many carried everything before it. The out-  
siders made no show at all. They went down  
like the cohorts of Sennacherib before the blast  
of the Tammany trumpet. But there is more  
interest concentrated upon the Legislature.  
The balance of power there is all important  
to the interests of the State, because  
it involves the future existence or  
the immediate extinction of the different com-  
missions which are now governing this city  
and Brooklyn, besides controlling the Speaker-  
ship and the committees of the Assembly.  
Hence popular interest centres upon the  
Legislature. We give to-day a full list of the  
members elected to both houses according to  
latest reports. It will be seen that, as far as  
we can calculate now, the democrats appear  
to have a majority in both houses.THE RHIND-HAMILTON CONTROVERSY.—We  
publish elsewhere a response to certain asser-  
tions by Mr. Hamilton on the late Mr. Rhind,  
representative of the United States govern-  
ment at Constantinople during General Jack-  
son's administration. Mr. Hamilton has man-  
ifested in his "Reminiscences" so laudable a  
desire to vindicate the memory of his father  
from foul aspersions that he cannot be sur-  
prised at being informed that 'the sons of the  
gentlemen he assails are ready to maintain  
what is stated in the letter of Mr. Charles  
Rhind.' It is, however, one of the encour-  
aging signs of the times that 'no controversies  
of this kind an appeal may be made directly  
to the public through the press without  
recourse to the provisions of "the code,"  
so-called, which is everywhere becoming  
obsolete. We trust that the Rhind-Hamilton  
controversy will not lead to "pistols and coffee  
for two.""PARIS IS TRANQUIL," BUT "a great crowd  
is assembled at Montmartre," and the police are  
held in readiness. That is, therefore, a rather  
uneasy tranquillity—a slumber that covers the  
nightmare.

## AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY.—An entertainment of the usual varied  
character is offered this evening at the renovated  
Tavern, and of such merit that the theatre has been  
crowded every night since the week opened. The  
main attraction is offered by the Hanlon Brothers,  
who, after a somewhat long absence from this city,  
made their reappearance at this theatre on Monday  
night. The brothers Alfred and Frederick Hanlon,  
assisted by a young boy named "Little Bob," appear  
in what the brothers choose to call their "Great  
Act." This performance is too complicated to make  
it feasible to give anything like a fair description of  
it. It is of the grandiose order of the "Grand  
Ballet," and is a most elaborate and complete  
production, and consists mainly of throwing the boy a  
distance of some thirty-five feet from one  
brother to another upon a table of some twenty  
feet erected within a few feet of the ceiling of  
the house. In the course of the transit through the  
air the boy throws somersaults and turns completely  
round. The performance is intensely exciting, but  
no danger of accident seems to exist, as a strong net  
is stretched under the trapeze sufficiently near  
the brothers to catch the boy in case of a fall. In  
addition to the act the Hanlons appear in a daring  
entertainment.